

SPONGODISCUS, Zitt.

Turonia p. p., Court.

Lithosia p. p., Pom.

Sponge disciform, lenticular, or hemispherical, with a rounded or rounded-hexagonal periphery. Margin acute. One surface (rarely both) slightly convex, the other flat and covered with radiating ribs. Skeletal corpuscles large, quadriradiate, covered with roundish warts, the ends of the arms not branched, but only thickened, or at the utmost slightly forked. The ends are applied to each other; and thus is formed a wide-meshed skeleton in which the water can circulate freely. No special canal-system. Isolated large bacillar spicules occur. Two species from the Upper Cretaceous:—

1. *Spongodiscus radiatus*, Zitt.

Turonia radiata, Court. Ep. xl. 9, 10.

Disciform. Upper surface with radial ribs and furrows; under surface slightly convex, smooth. Frequent in flint nodules of Touraine and the neighbourhood of Rouen. Orig. ex. in the museum of Geneva.

2. *Turonia mammillata*, Court. ib. xl. 7, 8. Touraine.

LIV.—*Descriptions of two new Species of Land Shells from New Granada.* By EDGAR A. SMITH, F.Z.S.

Cyclotus corpulentus.

Shell depressed, suborbicular, openly umbilicated, dark olive-brown, lighter or less olive on the upper whorls, and lighter also on the lower surface of the last whorl than on the upper part. Apex generally rather eroded, reddish. Whorls five, very convex, rapidly enlarging, rather coarsely and obliquely striated with the lines of growth; last whorl large and ventricose, almost free from the penultimate at the aperture. Suture rather deep, distinctly channelled in front. Aperture very large, subcircular, livid bluish. Peristome simple, pale within at the margin; columellar side a little expanded towards the umbilicus, whitish, joined to the upper or outer margin by a callosity, which is generally broken irregularly at the edge, and obliquely nearly rectilinear or but little curved. Operculum almost flat, with only a slight depression in the centre, white, thickish, consisting of seven whorls, exclusive of the dark nucleus. Greatest breadth 35

millims., least breadth 25, height 19; aperture 18 millims. wide at its greatest diameter.

Hab. San Sebastian, New Granada (*F. A. Simons*).

This species is remarkable for the swollen character of the last volution. Besides the dark olive-brown general colour of the shell, on close inspection numerous narrow dark spiral lines may be observed encircling the last whorl. This is white beneath the epidermis, as may be seen on the front part, where a small spot is generally denuded from having been trailed along the ground by the animal. The types of this and the following species are in the British Museum.

Helicina colombica.

Shell trochoid, acutely keeled at the middle of the last whorl, yellow, banded with clouded purplish pink round the lower part of the upper whorls and above and below the carination; the band or zone below the keel narrower than the upper one. Whorls $5\frac{1}{2}$ –6, but very little convex, rather coarsely spirally striated, obliquely marked with very faint wavy lines of growth, and most minutely striated or scratched obliquely in an opposite direction; last whorl beneath the carina a trifle convex. Aperture subtriangular, displaying the colours of the exterior. Lip lemon-yellow, shortly expanded and reflexed, especially at the basal margin and towards the columellar region, where it is reflected so as to almost touch the whorl; columella short, arcuate, whitish; columellar callus broadly spread, whitish, extending to the upper termination of the peristome. Height $8\frac{1}{2}$ millims., greatest breadth $13\frac{1}{2}$, least diameter $11\frac{1}{3}$; aperture 5 millims. long, 6 wide from the carina to the columella.

Hab. San Sebastian, New Granada (*F. A. Simons*).

The central keel is whitish and falls just above the upper extremity of the outer lip, and consequently, as the last whorl does not descend, runs just above and parallel with the suture and is distinctly visible some distance up the spire. The form of this pretty species, of which only a single specimen was collected, is somewhat peculiar, the spire being rather elevated in proportion to the portion of the shell below the keel. Besides the very faint and most minute wavy lines of growth above referred to, which are only visible under a powerful lens, there are others quite observable by the naked eye. Although I have described the last whorl as ornamented with two purplish-pink bands, it might equally well be said to have but a single broadish zone subdivided by the acute central carina, which is whitish.